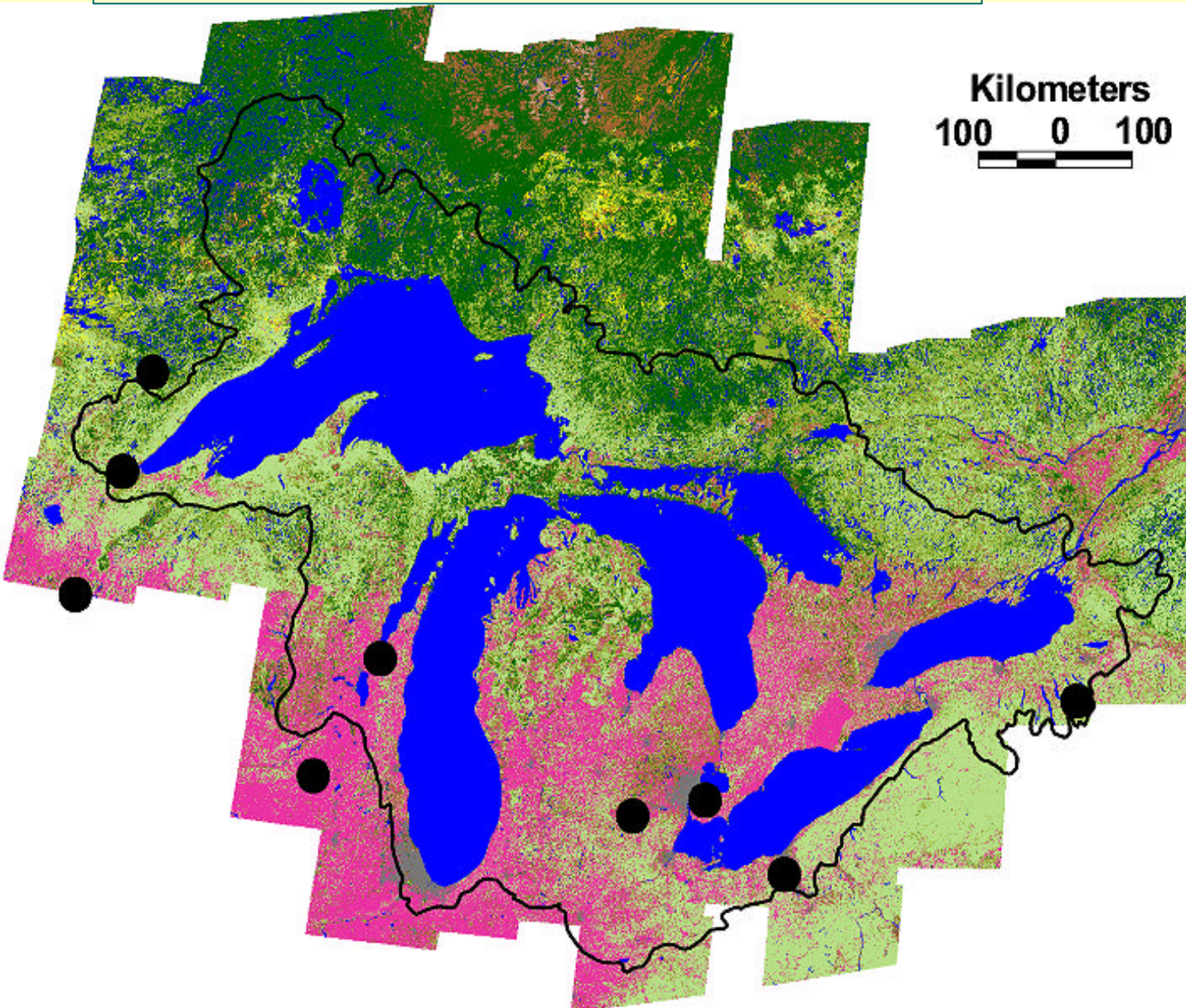


Monitoring the condition of Great Lakes Coastal regions: role of standardized monitoring programs

JoAnn Hanowski, Bob Howe, Charles Smith,
Gerald Niemi



Great Lakes Environmental Indicators Project



Acknowledgements



This research has been supported by a grant from the US Environmental Protection Agency's Science to Achieve Results (STAR) Estuarine and Great Lakes (EaGLE) Coastal Initiative through funding to the Great Lakes Environmental Indicators (GLEI) Project, US EPA Agreement EPA/R-8286750

GLEI Objectives

- Develop the science of indicators in the Great Lakes coastal region
- Science-linking response to stressors
- Work with existing organizations (SOLEC) to recommend indicators
- Work with organizations to develop/promote monitoring programs

Background

- Birds have a long history and demonstrated use as environmental indicators in many ecosystems
- Although amphibians appear to be sensitive to several types of environmental stressors, these relationships are largely a science in process
- Development of community “IBI’s” for both groups are relatively recent

Hypotheses

- Wetland breeding bird and amphibian communities/guilds/species can be used to indicate the condition of Great Lakes coastal wetlands at a variety of scales to a variety of stressors
- Upland breeding bird communities/guilds/species can be used to assess the condition of coastal lands/watersheds within the Great Lakes basin at a variety of scales to a variety of stressors

Bird/amphibian: Potential Pressure Indicators (stressors)

- **Habitat alteration:** fragmentation, land conversion
- **Biotic processes:** exotic species
- **Hydrologic Disturbance:** water table levels and fluctuation
- **Nutrient load**



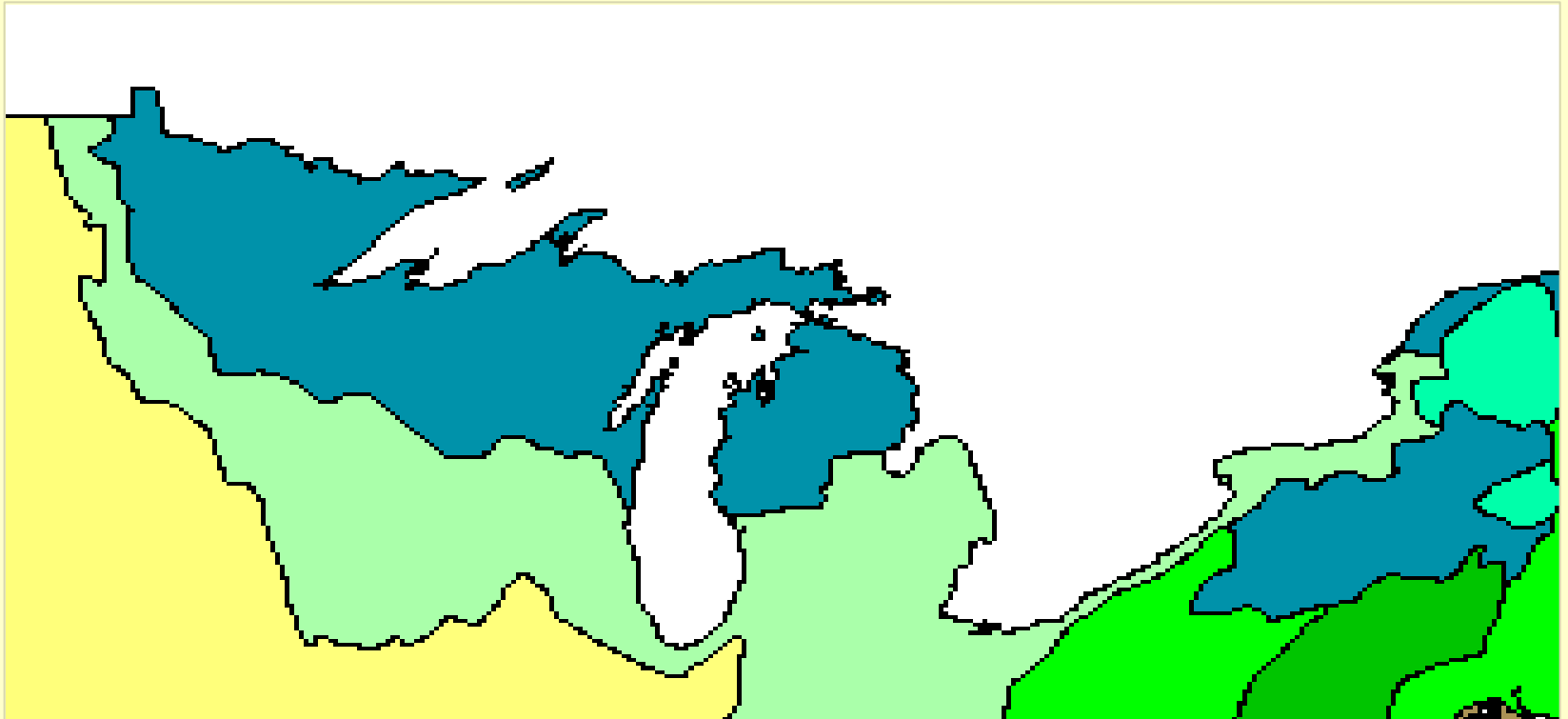
Bird/amphibian indicators: scale of application/development

- Within GLEI: overlap of sampling will allow multi-metric indicator
- Within Great Lakes Region: Better science for SOLEC indicators and development of novel indicators
- National: work with other EAGLES to develop national bird IBI's

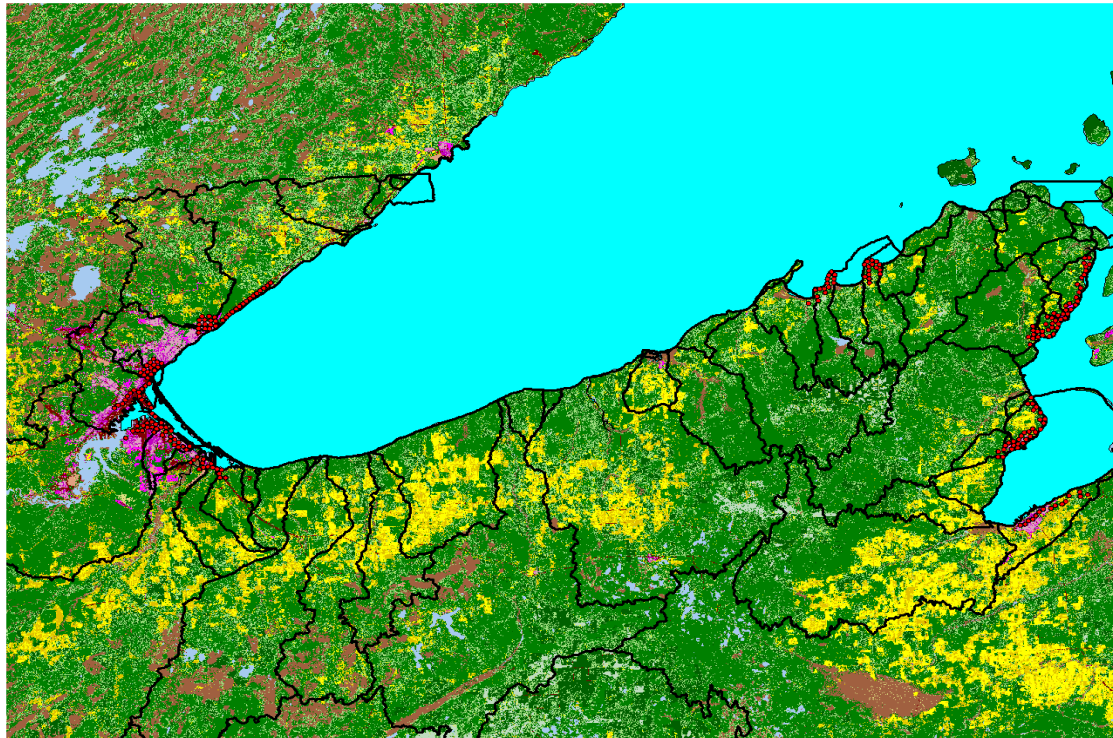
Hierarchical sampling scheme



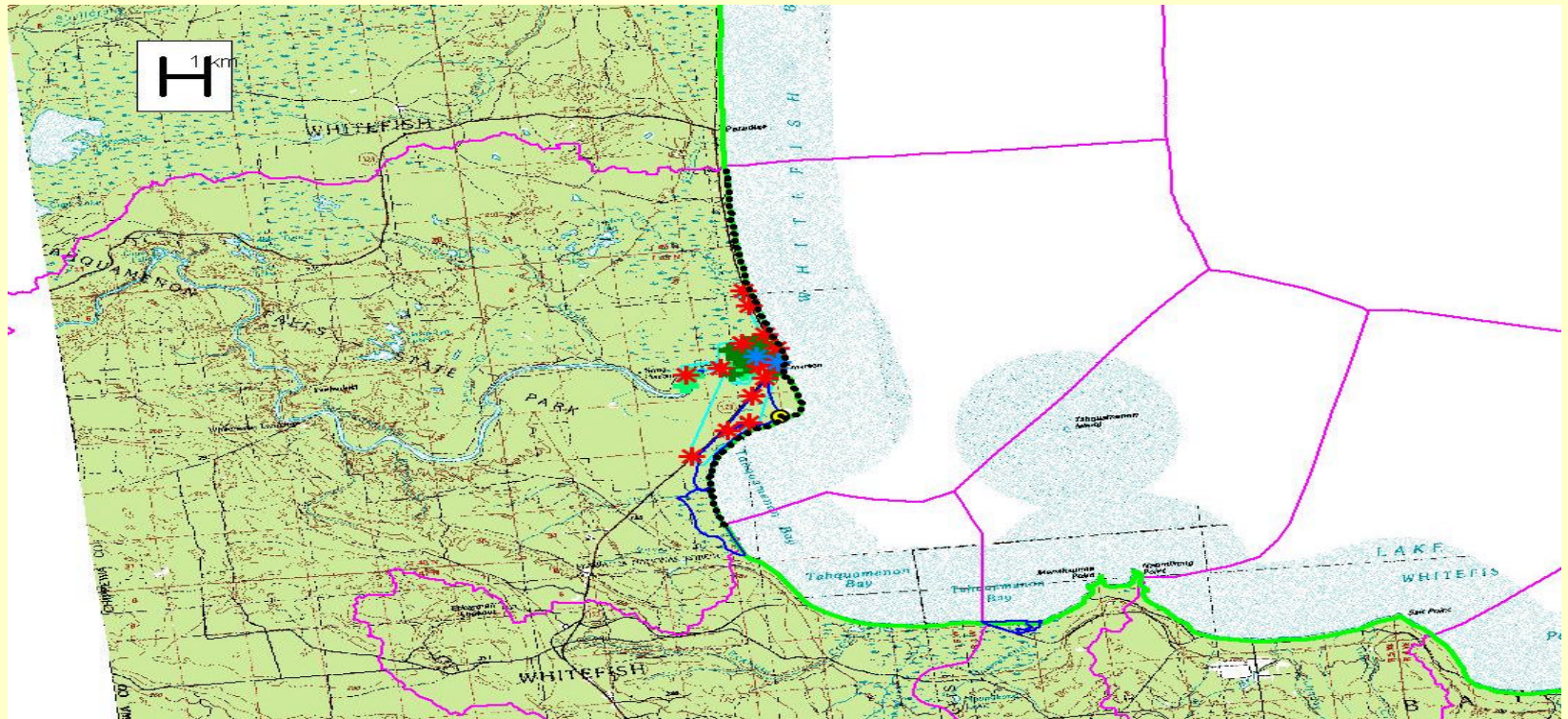
Two Provinces



762 Reaches/reachsheds



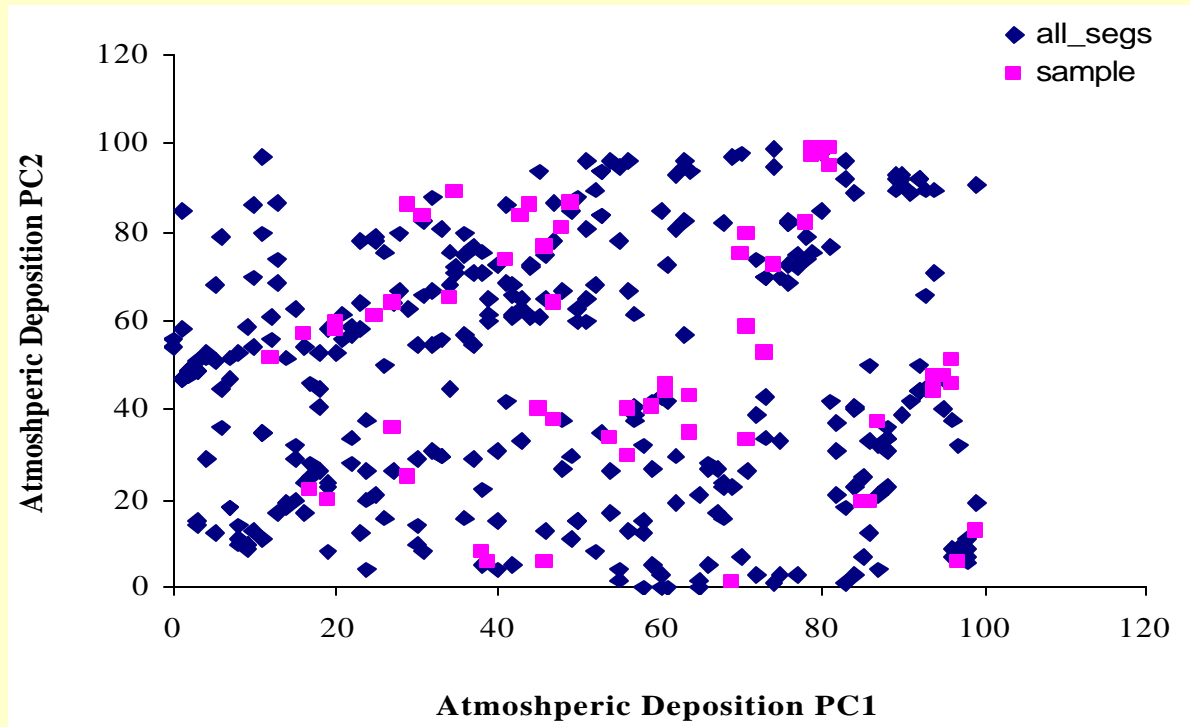
Methods: upland and wetland ecosystems were sampled



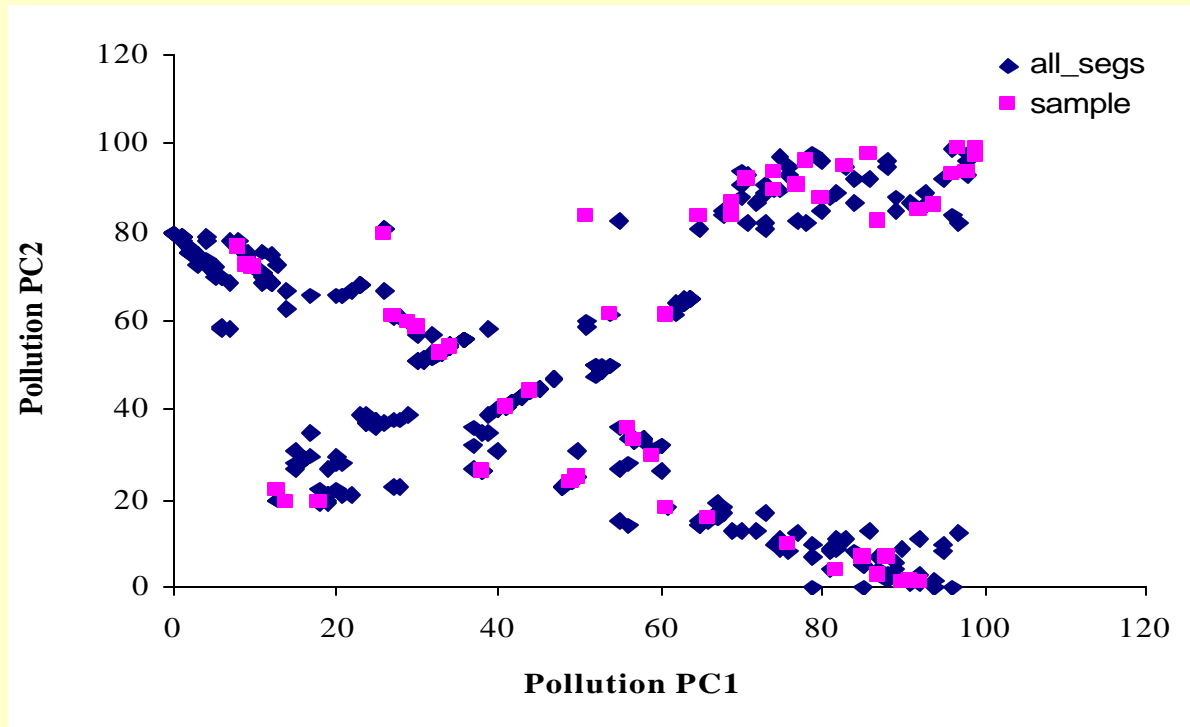
Sample across disturbance gradients



Methods: sites were chosen to span 7 disturbance gradients



Distribution of uplands sampled



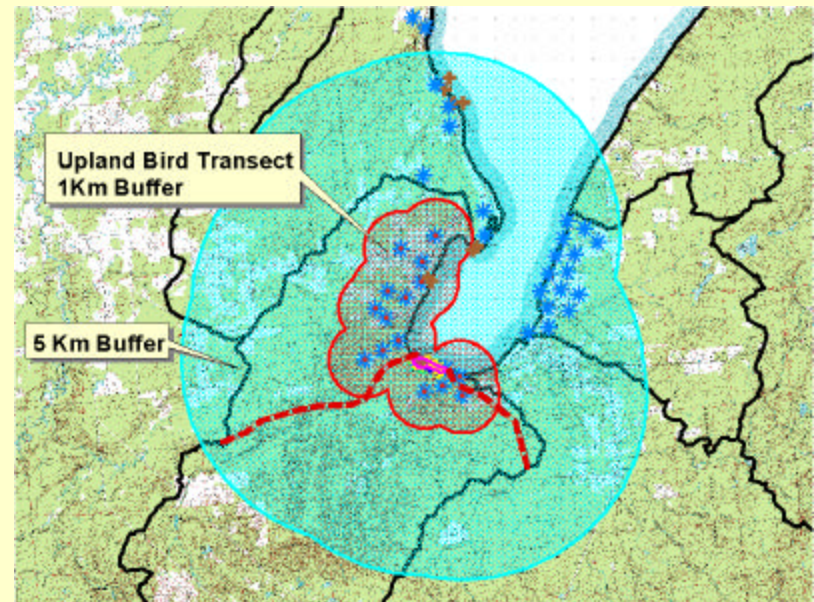
Methods: sampled with nationally standardized methods **IMPORTANT**

- Wetland birds/amphibians sampled at most or all accessible wetlands across the Lakes (n>230)
- Uplands sampled along 180 coastal segments



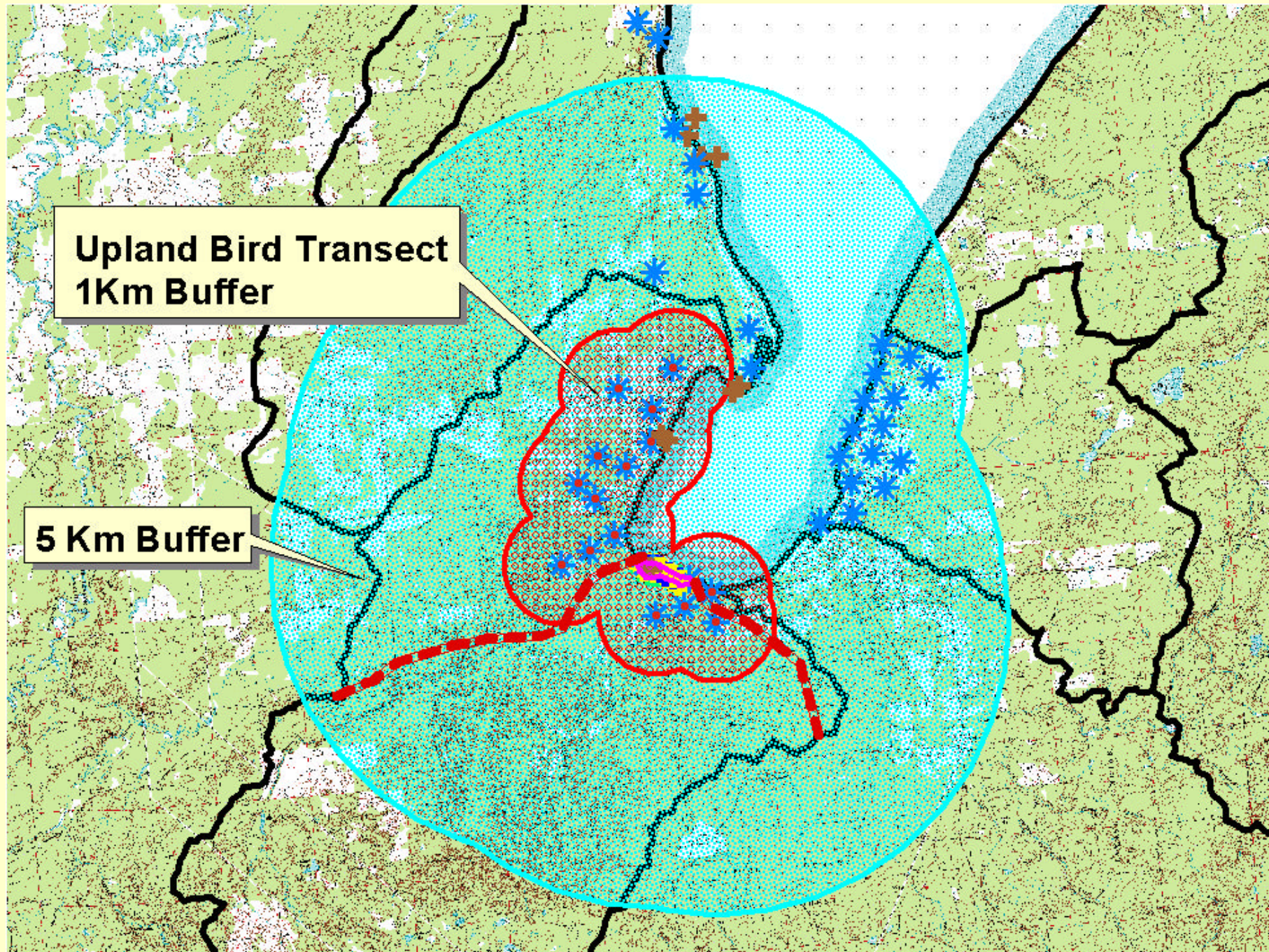
Scale of response

- Likely that different animals will respond to stress at different scales
- Lot's of ways to quantify stressors at multiple scales



**Upland Bird Transect
1Km Buffer**

5 Km Buffer



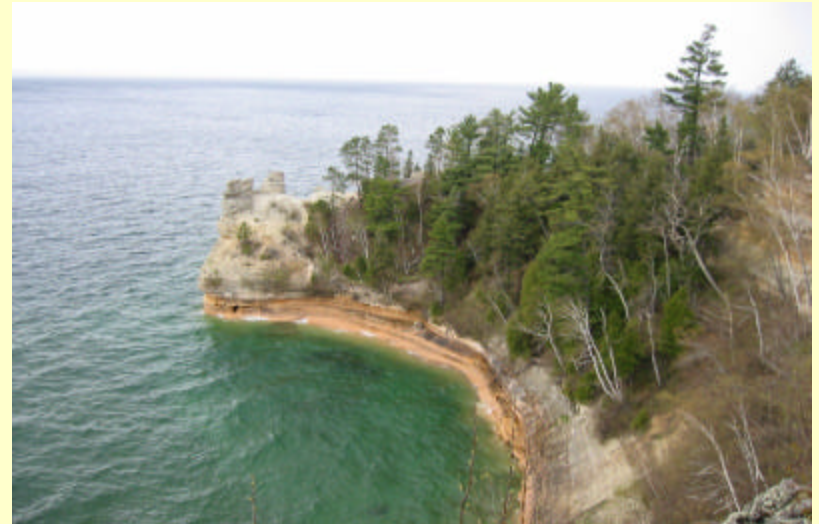


**Contributing Surface Area
for Embayment**

This topographic map illustrates a watershed boundary, outlined in red. A specific area within the watershed, located in the upper central portion, is highlighted with blue diagonal hatching. This hatched area represents the contributing surface area for an embayment. The map also shows a network of blue lines representing streams and rivers, and black lines indicating major roads or administrative boundaries. A callout box with a pointer identifies the hatched area.

Preliminary Results

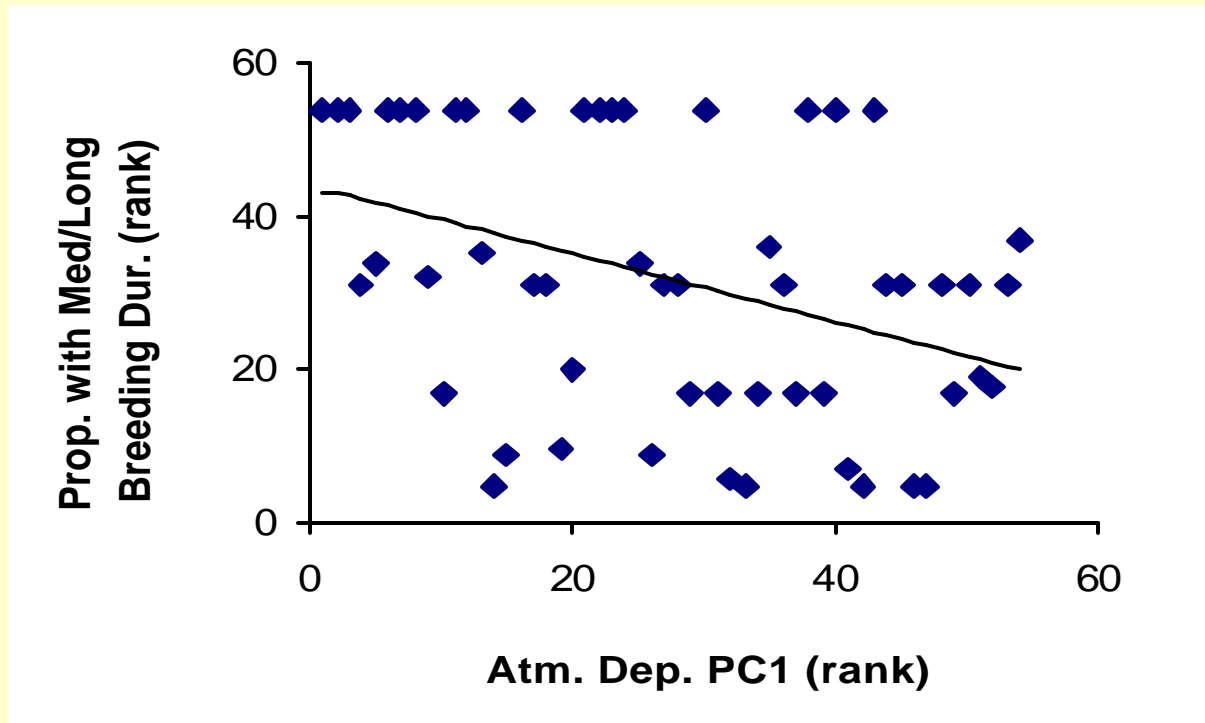
- Subset of data, Province 212
- Ranked correlations with principal components used to define stressor gradients
- Small subset of bird/amphibian indicator metrics



Summary: correlations with PCs

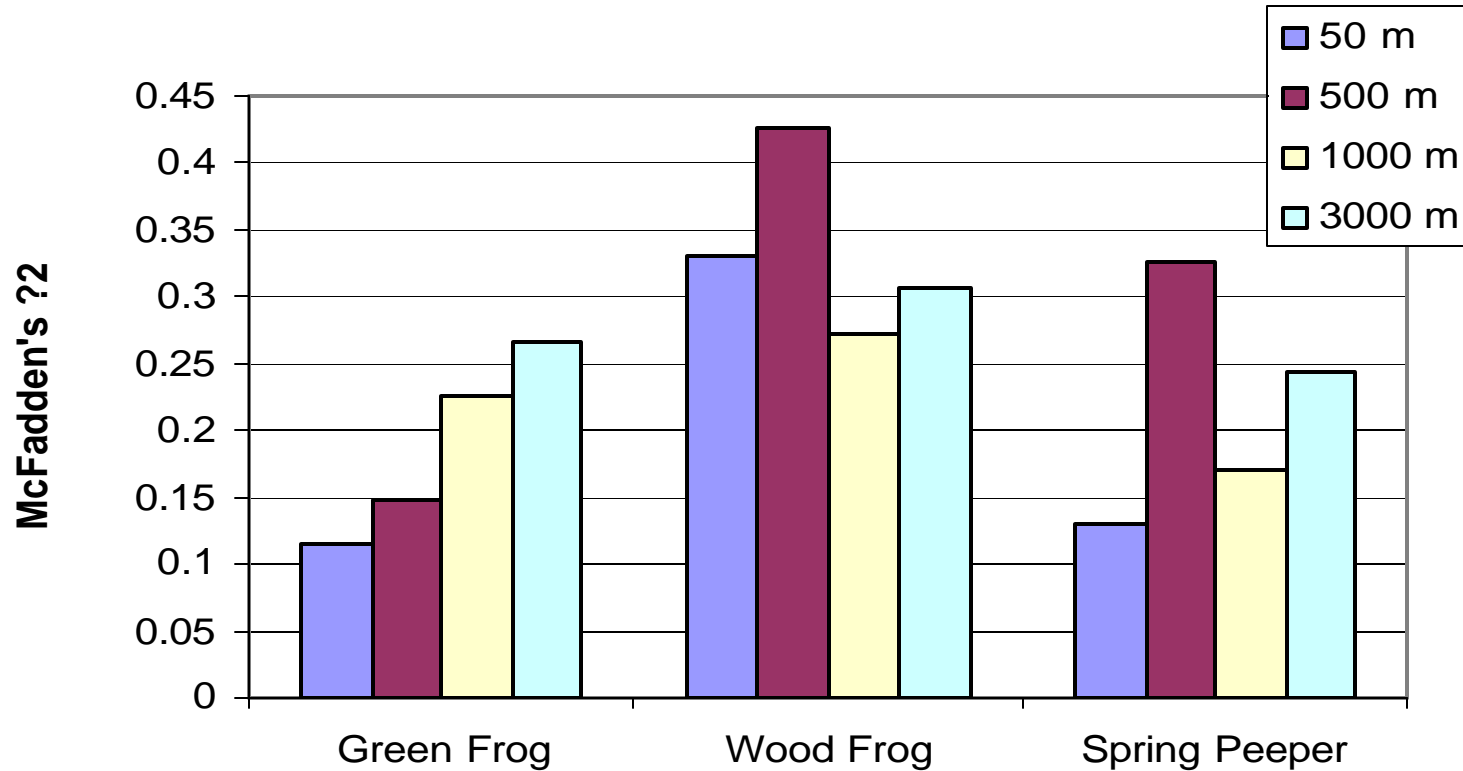
PC1	Upland bird	Wetland bird	Amphibian
Agriculture/ Chemicals	% warblers (-0.76)	%SDM (0.68)	Breed duration (-0.19)
Atmospheric deposition	% warblers (-0.69)	% swallows (0.51)	Egg devel time (0.39)
Land Cover	% urban (0.73)	%SDM (0.62)	Time maturity (-0.17)
Population density	% urban (0.75)	% SDM (0.57)	Larval devel (-0.18)
Point Source	%LDM (-0.53)	%SDM (0.51)	Time maturity (-0.18)
Shoreline protection	%warblers (-0.74)	%SDM (0.43)	Egg devel (0.18)
Soils	#forage guilds (0.43)	%SDM (-0.36)	Time maturity (0.51)

Anuran Example $R_s = -0.39$

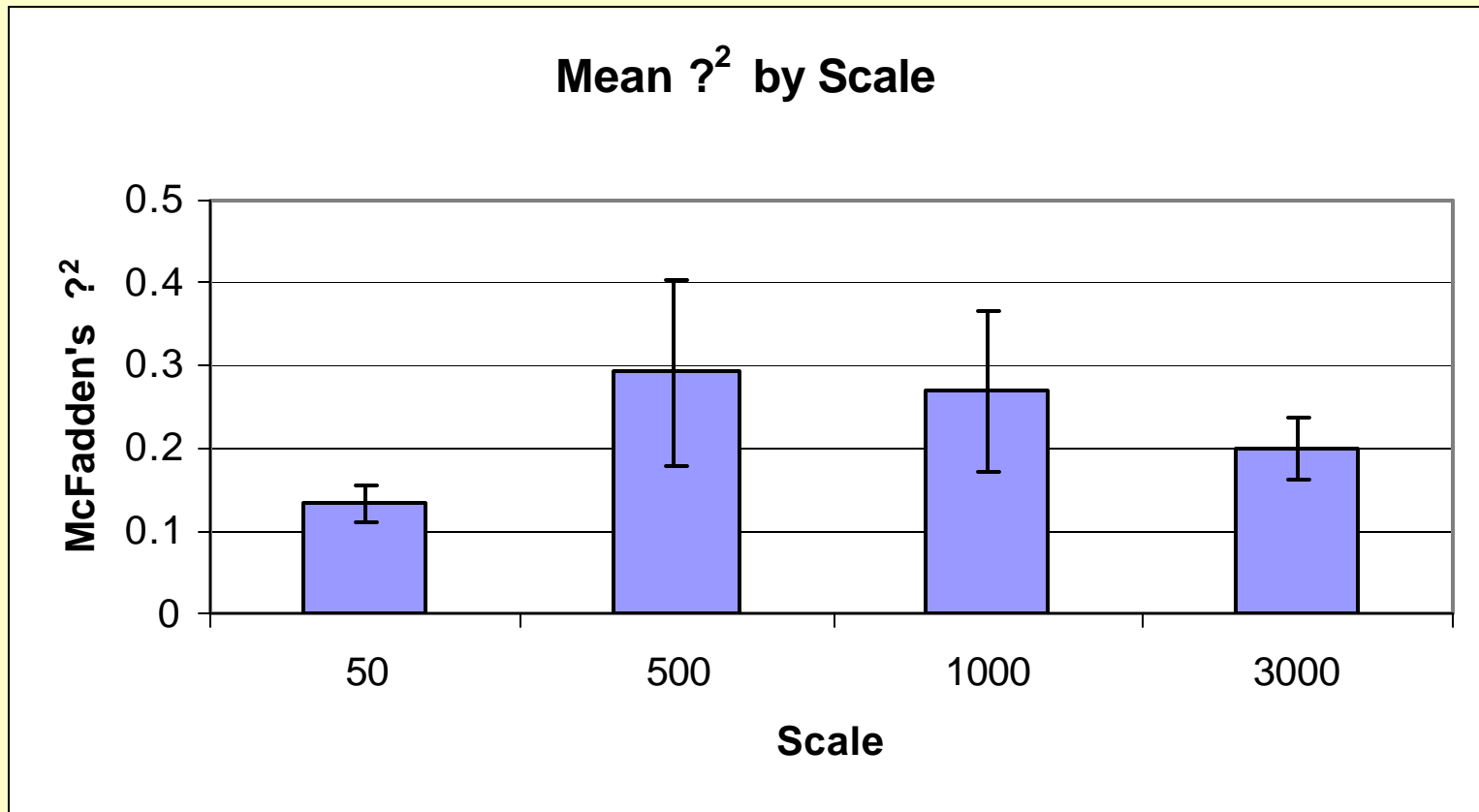


Anuran species: Response Scale

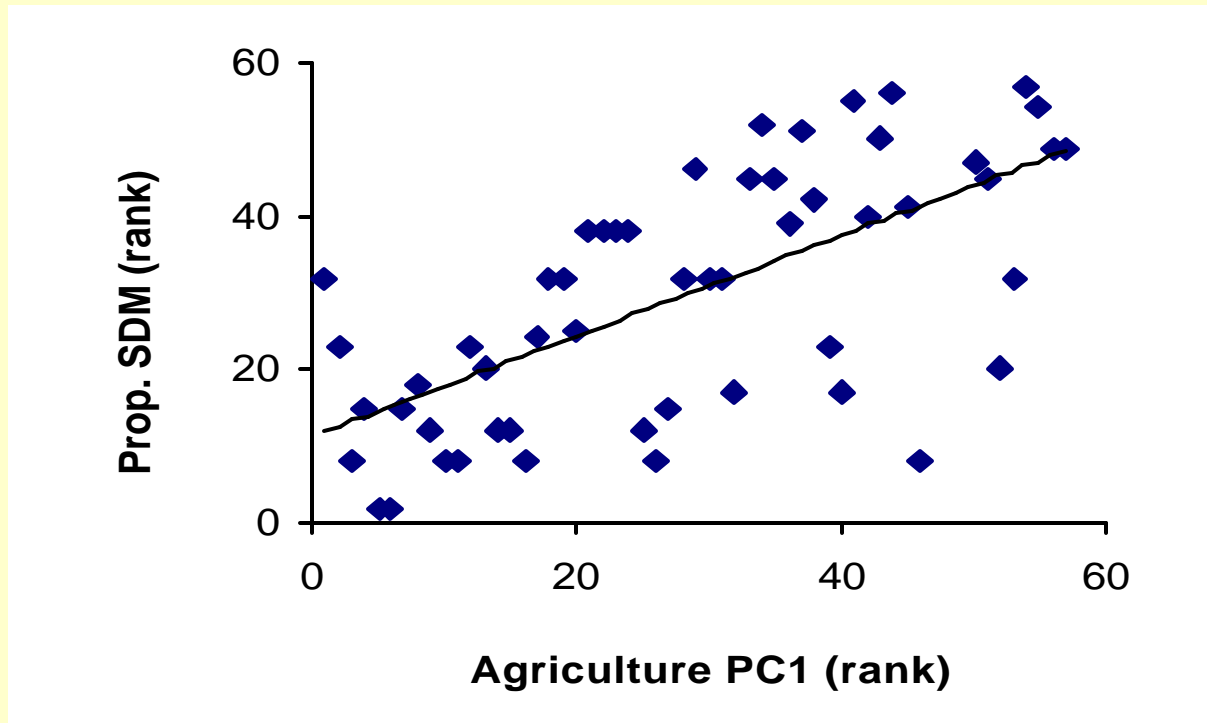
Comparison of Logistic Regression Model Success Across Scales for 3 Frog Species



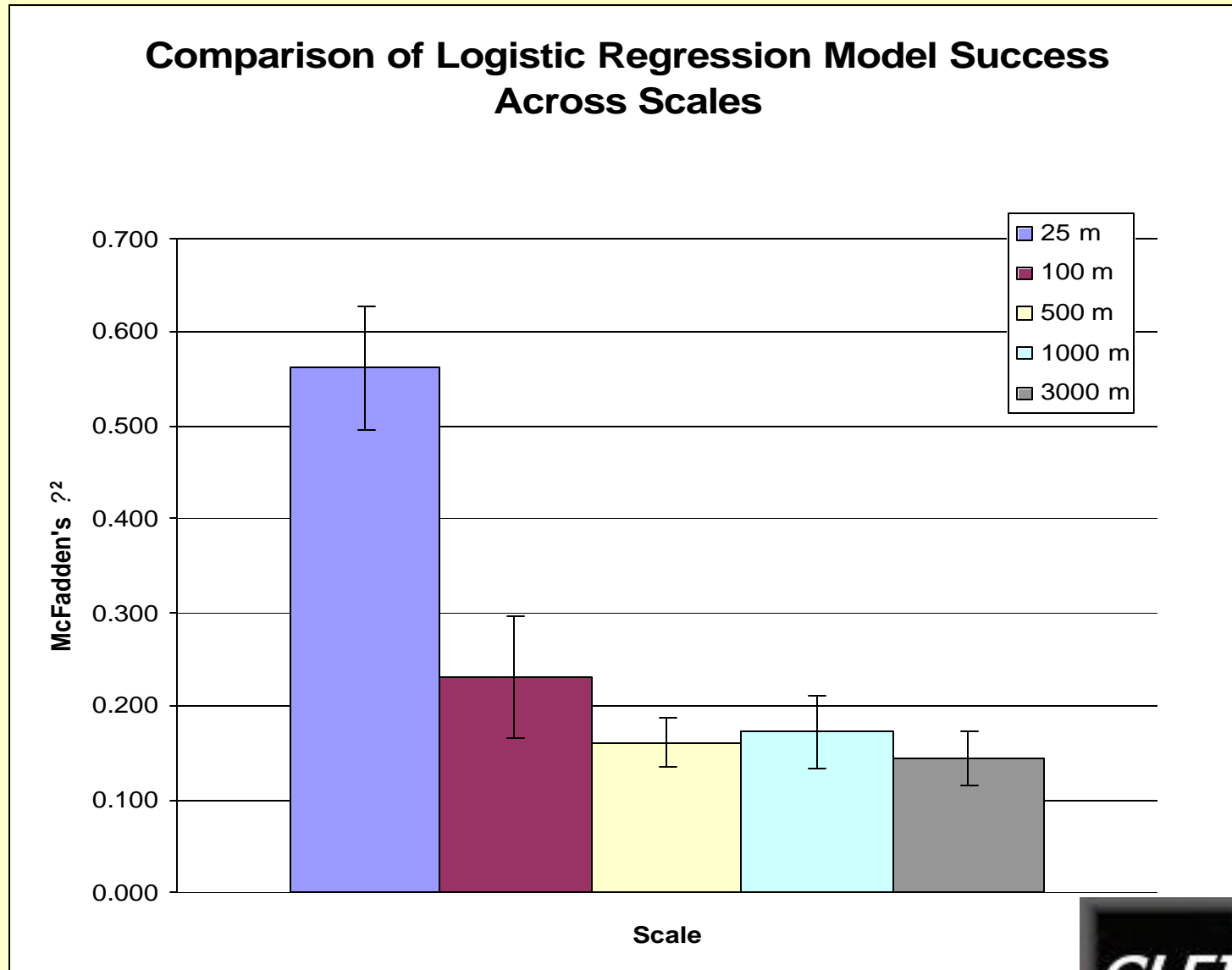
Anurans: Logistic Regression



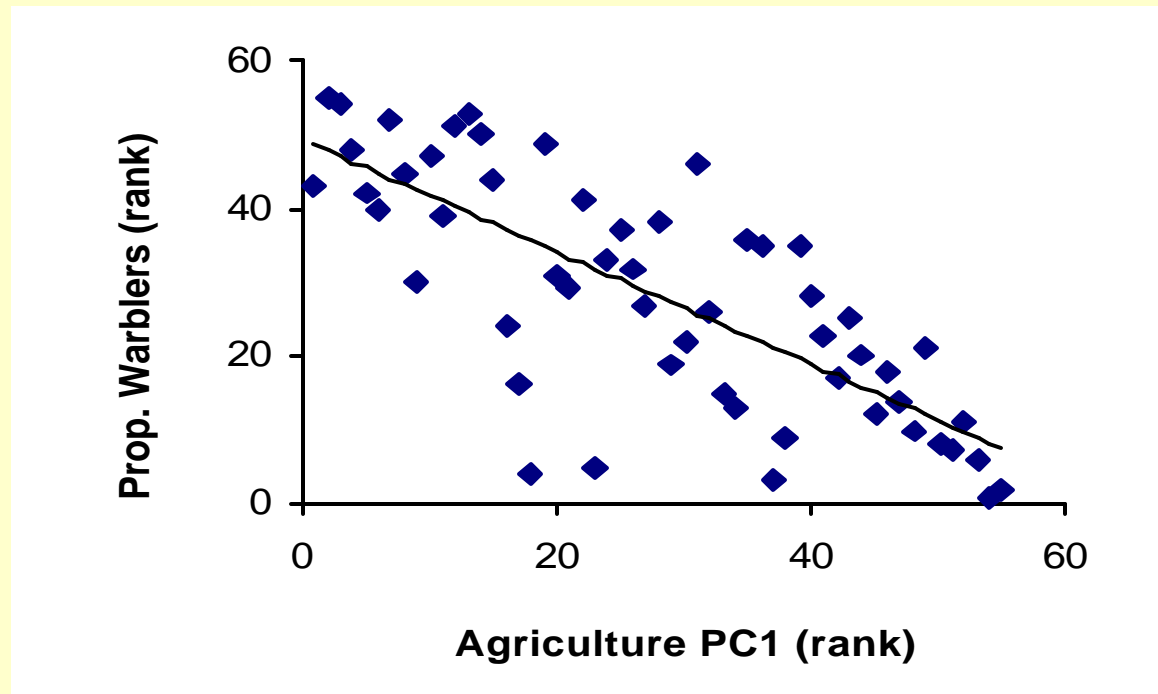
Wetland Bird Example $R_s=0.68$



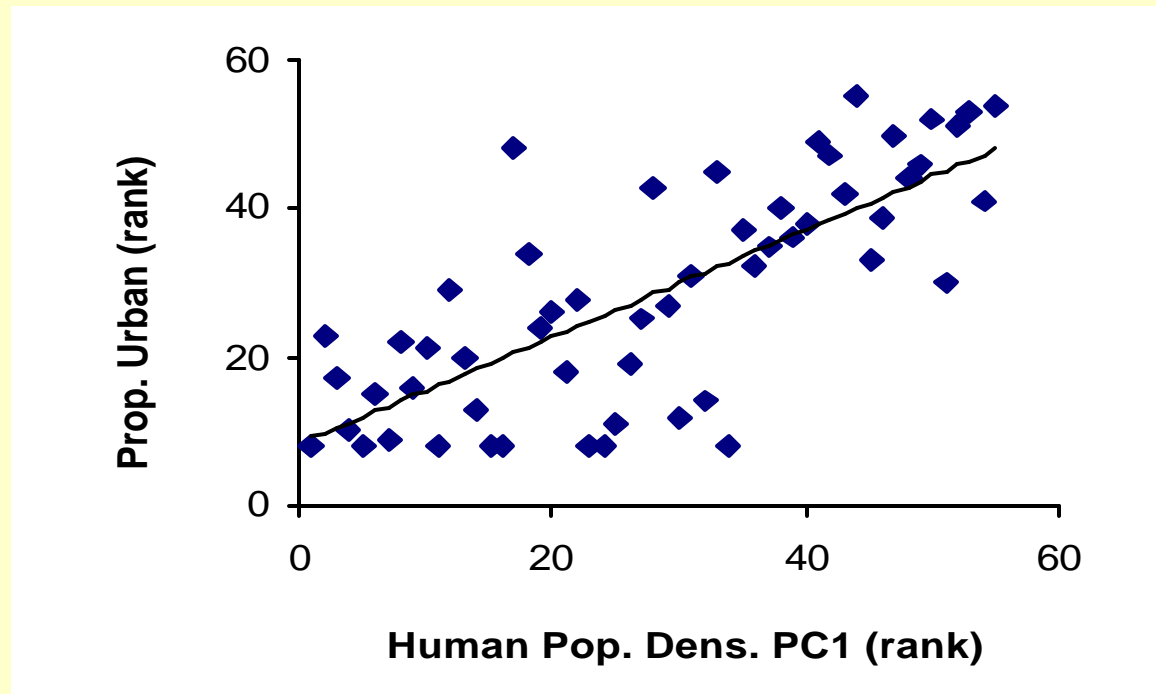
Wetland bird: response scale



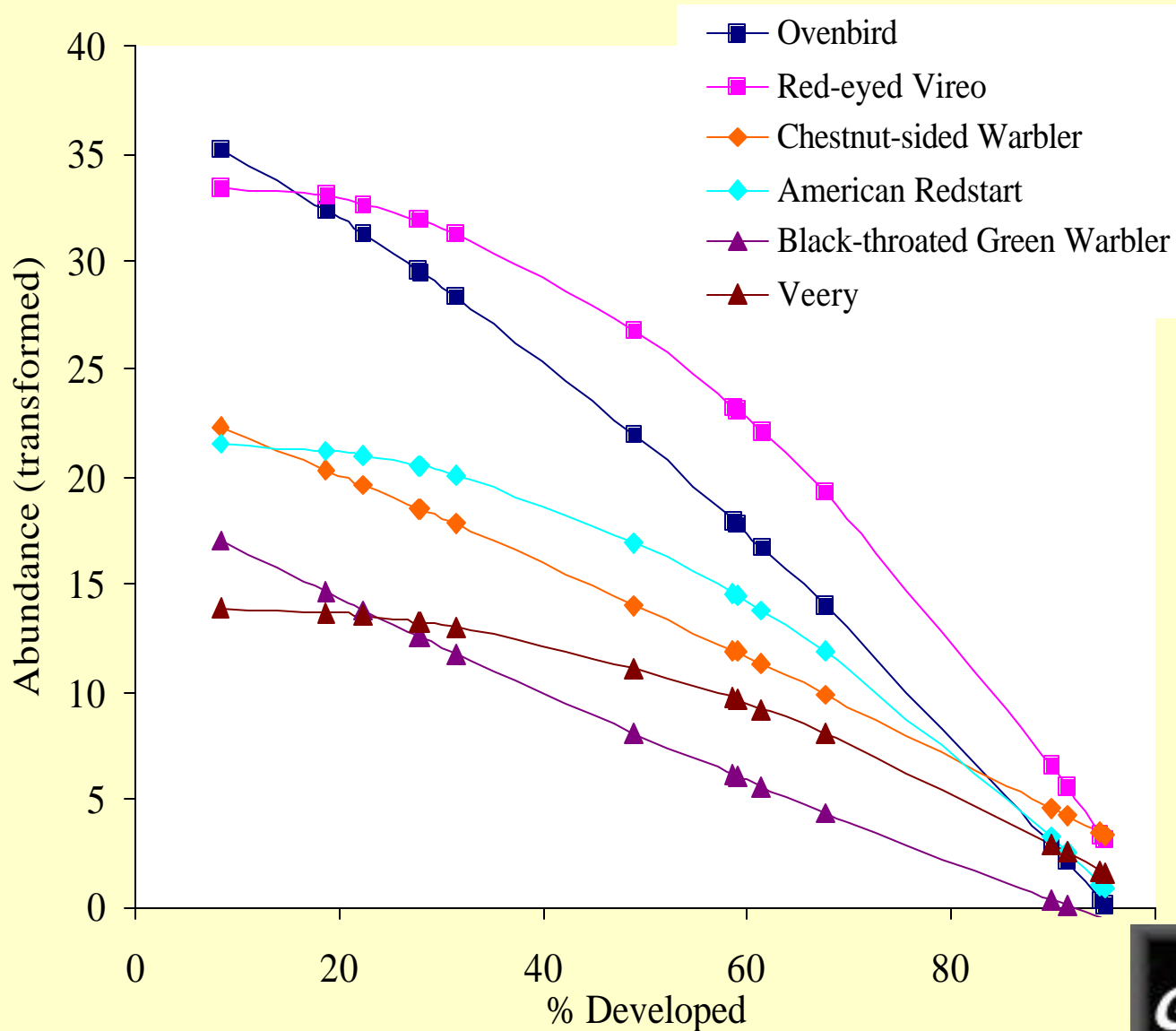
Upland Bird Example $R_s = -0.70$



Upland Bird Example $R_s=0.75$



Upland Birds: Response Scale

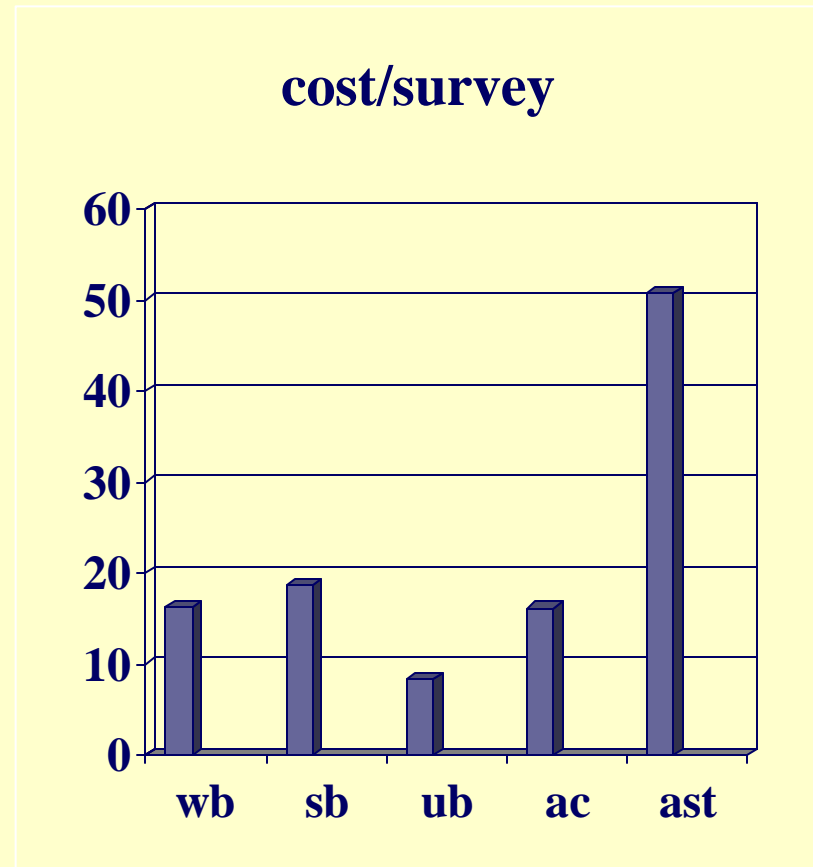


Big Question/guiding principals

- What will the indicator “look like”?
- Who will use it?
- How does it fit into existing monitoring programs?

Cost of monitoring

- Pilot study in 2001
- Refine methods
- Cost analysis
- Variability assessment
- Best bets



Clients will influence indicator development

Client	Monitoring Data collection	Indicator Sophistication
Federal	Citizen Scientist/fed emp	High
Regional	State, Tribal, Citizen Scientist	High-Moderate
Local private landowner/	Local, private landowners, citizen scientist	Low

Success of monitoring

- See the big picture
- Use standard methods
- Get help with design
- QA/QC especially with volunteers
- Adapt